

World's Fair Formally Opened

(Continued From Page One.)

now divided into the following fourteen states and territories: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.

In the fore part of 1898 an editorial was published in a St. Louis paper to the effect that the centennials of the great events in the history of the United States were not all over and predicting that the greatest was yet to be held—the centennial of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory. This editorial was taken up in the press and commented upon, resulting in organized agitation by the Missouri Historical society. The clamor for a commemorative centennial became so general that, in response to strong public sentiment, Governor Stevens, of Missouri, issued a call for a convention of delegates representing the states and territories embraced in the Louisiana Purchase territory, to be held in St. Louis on Jan. 10, 1899. The convention was attended by ninety-three delegates appointed by the respective governors, and it was unanimously voted to hold an exposition, international in its scope, in St. Louis. The convention extended an invitation to the United States government to assist in the enterprise, and appointed an executive committee, with Hon. David R. Francis as chairman, and also a committee of fifty representative citizens of St. Louis, to co-operate in the matter. Plans were devised for raising money to build the exposition buildings and defray the general expenses, and it was fixed that \$15,000,000 the amount paid for the territory, should be raised, one-third by private subscription, one-third to be paid by the city and one-third to be asked from the United States government.

The committee was increased in membership to 200, and work immediately begun. Congress passed a bill June 4, 1902, promising government support and \$5,000,000 appropriation if the citizens of St. Louis raised \$10,000,000. On Jan. 12, 1901, it was announced that the St. Louis popular subscription list, by the sale of stock, reached \$5,000,000, and on Jan. 30, 1901, an ordinance was passed by the Municipal assembly authorizing the issuance of city bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000. The bill appropriating \$5,000,000 was passed by the House of Representatives on Feb. 3, and the sum of \$15,000,000 was assured. President McKinley immediately signed the bill and on March 12, 1901, appointed the National commission of nine members. It was then decided to open the Exposition on April 30, 1903.

Officers were elected, the company was incorporated and the site for the Exposition was chosen in Forest Park, a vast natural park in the southwest corner of St. Louis. Trees were felled some hills were leveled, the course of the River Des Peres which ran through the park was in part changed, and the mammoth enterprise was under way, by the time that, on August 20, 1901, President McKinley issued a proclamation addressed to all the nations of the world and extending them an invitation to participate in the World's Fair. Acceptances received indicated the official participation of nearly all the civilized governments of the world.

The site was made ready, embracing 1240 acres of ground practically an area two miles long and one mile wide, requiring six miles of fence to enclose it. The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago embraced 633 acres, the Paris Exposition in 1900 occupied 336 acres, the Pan-American at Buffalo 360 acres, the Centennial at Philadelphia 236 acres, and the Trans-Mississippi at Omaha 150 acres. The Chicago Exposition buildings covered a total of 200 acres, while over 250 acres are covered with buildings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The main exhibit palaces at St. Louis have under roof 125 acres. Those at Chicago covered 82 acres, at Buffalo 16 acres, and at Omaha nine acres. As the time passed and the Exposition increased in magnitude the enthusiasm of the project correspondingly increased. Additional appropriations for the erection of buildings and exhibits were made by the United States government; Missouri alone appropriated \$1,000,000; foreign nations increased their original appropriations and asked for larger allotments of space for their exhibits, and the Exposition was practically re-planned on the most liberal basis. It finally became apparent that the immensity of the enterprise would preclude its completion and formal opening to the world on the date originally appointed, April 30, 1903, and the time was extended one year and officially announced.

On April 30, 1903, twenty months after the first stake for the location of the exposition buildings had been driven on September 3, 1901, the Exposition stood over half completed, and on that day was officially dedicated to its memorial purpose by the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, and other national dignitaries, officials of the Exposition commission. Some of the smaller buildings were erected, most of the large ones had been completed. The Machinery Hall and the Transportation building, two on the grounds, had been opened, and Mexico had been granted the national pavilion on

every effort was made to hurry the work of completion of the Exposition, and to collect and rush forward the exhibits to be installed from the four quarters of the earth. In the Exposition grounds the force of 5,000 workmen was constantly augmented until 20,000 were daily engaged in rushing the work to a finished termination.

At the opening, excepting in a few minor details, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition stands practically completed at a cost of almost \$50,000,000. The United States government's total appropriation amounted to \$7,063,500, and in addition the government recently loaned to the Exposition company \$4,600,000, making a total of \$11,663,500 secured from the national government. The state, municipal and other appropriations of the country made a total of almost \$7,000,000, and to this is added the \$10,000,000 from St. Louis and her citizens. The balance of the total cost of the Exposition was expended by the other nations of the world.

No previous exposition has had a more beautiful site. The Chicago Exposition had Lake Michigan stretching into the distance as a background, but the St. Louis Exposition is bordered by verdant hills and charming vistas formed by shallow valleys, involving landscape features embraced by no previous Exposition, and surrounding the main picture as a vast natural amphitheatre.

The architecture of this universal Exposition is majestic in the great white exhibit palaces, historical in the foreign and state buildings, and universally cosmopolitan and unique in concession structures.

The main picture comprises ten great palaces arranged in fan-shape in their location. Surmounting a hill, and 200 feet from the top of the building to the level of the exposition grounds below, stands Festival Hall, overlooking the Cascade Gardens. These three cascades are the largest waterfalls ever constructed, and ninety thousand gallons of water a minute pour down in three magnificent torrents, at night being illuminated by electricity. At their bases stretches the lagoon, which winds its way through the main portion of the exposition pure and traversed by gondolas. The Cascade Gardens are semi-circular in form, sloping gradually from Festival Hall to the main level of the grounds. Each side of this crescent-shaped hill is flanked with a wide stairway, and its crown surmounted by Festival Hall, is covered by the Colonnade of states. The Court of Honor stretches from the main entrance to the lagoon, containing monuments typically commemorative of the Louisiana Purchase, chief of which is the Louisiana Purchase Monument, 100 feet high with shaft 17 feet in diameter, surmounted by the statue of Liberty, facing the city of St. Louis, and looking out to the world a guiding star to the sculptural groups symbolic of the twelve states and two territories formed from the Louisiana Purchase, which are located at the other end of the Court of Honor, in the Colonnade of states surmounting the crescent-shaped hill and flanking Festival Hall, one of the most ornate Exposition structures.

The main portion of the Exposition grounds is occupied by the ten large exhibit palaces, as follows: Liberal Arts, Mines and Metallurgy, Manufactures, Education, Varied Industries, Electricity, Transportation, Machinery, Agriculture and Horticulture. In addition to these, is the group of permanent, stone structures erected for the display of art at a cost of \$1,014,000, located at the rear of the Cascade Gardens behind Festival Hall; The Washington University buildings in the western part of the grounds which cost \$1,000,000 and are utilized by the Exposition until its close when they will be turned over to Washington University; the Forestry, Fish and Game Building, and the buildings of the different governments of the world.

In the eastern portion of the grounds are located all the state buildings, the Missouri state building standing on the brow of the plateau and overlooking the main portion of the grounds below. The Administration building, in which is located the offices of the official, constituting it the seat of the exposition government, is the main building in the Washington University group and is located on the top of a gentle rise of ground overlooking the Exposition from the west. Skirting the northern boundary of the Exposition for almost a mile, is the Street of Concessions, lined on both sides by buildings containing various attractions, erected at a total cost of \$5,000,000 by concessioners. This street has been officially termed "The Pike," and corresponds to the Midway of the Columbian Exposition.

A striking and beautiful feature of the Exposition is the Floral Clock, with a dial one hundred feet in diameter, and hands fifty feet long, which correctly notes the time. Another attractive feature is the Rose Garden, six acres in area and containing 50,000 rose trees.

The following countries have erected at the total expenditures noted: Austria, \$24,000; Belgium, \$75,000; Brazil, \$135,000; Canada, \$30,000; Ceylon, \$35,000; China, \$50,000; Cuba, \$30,000; France, \$250,000; Germany, \$250,000; Great Britain, \$250,000; India, \$20,000; Italy, \$20,000; Japan, \$60,000; Mexico, \$25,000; Morocco, \$20,000; Nicaragua, \$20,000; Siam, \$25,000; Sweden, \$20,000; the Netherlands, \$10,000. Over fifty foreign governments made elaborate displays, but only the countries noted above have erected pavilions.

France has erected a replica of the Grand Trianon, of Versailles, a magnificent villa erected by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon and one of the favorite places of residence of the first Napoleon. The Versailles Gardens are also reproduced in all their beauty.

In the southwestern portion of the Exposition grounds is located the Philippine village, on the banks of a large artificial lake. This lake will also serve as a reservoir for fire protection of the exposition.

Opposite the western entrance of the Transportation building is a full-sized model of a United States warship, complete in all its appointments. On the border of the Plateau of States stands the reproduction of the home of Thomas Jefferson, and in further commemoration of President Jefferson the corps of uniformed Exposition guards are known as the "Jefferson Guards."

Thirty-five miles of asphalt, macadam and gravel roads traverse the Exposition grounds, and the intricate double tracked railway quickly conveys visitors wherever they may wish to go throughout the grounds.

A feature never before attempted on so grand a scale in previous exhibitions is the holding of athletic games and contests. One of the greatest attractions during the World's Fair will be participated in by famous athletes from every portion of the civilized world. The athletic arena constructed will seat more than 25,000 persons.

Another original and interesting feature is the Aerial Tournament, in which airships of various kinds will contest over a designated course.

A press building has been erected or visiting newspaper men. It is located near the Manufactures Building, and is a comfortable home-like place, with chairs, tables and wide verandas. Here may be found all the facilities which the newspaper or magazine writer may desire, books of reference, maps, the leading journals and magazines of the world and all the publications relating to the various departments of the Exposition.

Throughout the grounds at various places have been erected emergency hospitals with corps of physicians and attendants, who can quickly be summoned to take care of visitors who may be suddenly taken ill or meet with accidents.

During the Exposition period a day has been set apart for each state, and designated as that particular state's day. The same plan is carried out with respect to many of the large national organizations.

In Festival Hall is installed the largest pipe organ in the world and recitals and concerts will be held at intervals throughout the exposition period.

The Exposition gates open at 8 o'clock in the morning and the large industrial palaces at 1 o'clock to remain open to the public until sunset. At night, myriads of electric lighting devices will illuminate the grounds, and visitors will be permitted to enjoy the exposition until 11:30 o'clock, when the gates will be closed. The exposition will not be open on Sunday at any time during the entire period.

All hauling and replenishing of exhibits must be done at night, as nothing will be permitted during the open hours to interfere with sightseeing. On December 1, seven months after the opening, the exposition will have officially terminated, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will have passed into history as probably the greatest and most comprehensive exposition that the world has ever known.

Opposite the western entrance of the Transportation building is a full-sized model of a United States warship, complete in all its appointments. On the border of the Plateau of States stands the reproduction of the home of Thomas Jefferson, and in further commemoration of President Jefferson the corps of uniformed Exposition guards are known as the "Jefferson Guards."

Thirty-five miles of asphalt, macadam and gravel roads traverse the Exposition grounds, and the intricate double tracked railway quickly conveys visitors wherever they may wish to go throughout the grounds.

A feature never before attempted on so grand a scale in previous exhibitions is the holding of athletic games and contests. One of the greatest attractions during the World's Fair will be participated in by famous athletes from every portion of the civilized world. The athletic arena constructed will seat more than 25,000 persons.

Another original and interesting feature is the Aerial Tournament, in which airships of various kinds will contest over a designated course.

A press building has been erected or visiting newspaper men. It is located near the Manufactures Building, and is a comfortable home-like place, with chairs, tables and wide verandas. Here may be found all the facilities which the newspaper or magazine writer may desire, books of reference, maps, the leading journals and magazines of the world and all the publications relating to the various departments of the Exposition.

Throughout the grounds at various places have been erected emergency hospitals with corps of physicians and attendants, who can quickly be summoned to take care of visitors who may be suddenly taken ill or meet with accidents.

During the Exposition period a day has been set apart for each state, and designated as that particular state's day. The same plan is carried out with respect to many of the large national organizations.

In Festival Hall is installed the largest pipe organ in the world and recitals and concerts will be held at intervals throughout the exposition period.

The Exposition gates open at 8 o'clock in the morning and the large industrial palaces at 1 o'clock to remain open to the public until sunset. At night, myriads of electric lighting devices will illuminate the grounds, and visitors will be permitted to enjoy the exposition until 11:30 o'clock, when the gates will be closed. The exposition will not be open on Sunday at any time during the entire period.

All hauling and replenishing of exhibits must be done at night, as nothing will be permitted during the open hours to interfere with sightseeing. On December 1, seven months after the opening, the exposition will have officially terminated, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will have passed into history as probably the greatest and most comprehensive exposition that the world has ever known.

OFFICIAL HYMN OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The following hymn, written upon invitation of the Exposition management by Edmund Clarence Stedman, was sung by a chorus of five hundred voices. The music for the hymn was written also, upon official invitation, by Professor John K. Paine of Harvard University:

HYMN OF THE WEST.
World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

O Thou, whose glorious orbs on high
Enlighten the earth with splendor round,

From out Thy secret place draw nigh
The courts and temples of this ground.

Eternal Light,
Fill with Thy might
These domes that in Thy purpose
grew,
And lit a nation's heart anew!

Illumine Thou each pathway here,
To show the marvels God hath wrought.

Since first Thy people's chief and seer
Looked up with that prophetic thought,

Bade Time unroll
The fateful scroll,
And empire unto Freedom gave
From cloudland height to tropic wave.

Poured through the gateways of the North
Thy mighty rivers join their tide,
And on the wings of morn set forth
Their misty far-off peaks divide.

By Thee unsealed,
The mountains yield
Ores that the wealth of Ophir shame
And gems unwrought of seven-hued flame.

Lo, through what years the soil hath lain
At thine own time to give increase—
The greater and the lesser grain
The ripening boll, the myriad seed!

Thy creatures graze
Appointed ways;
League after league across the land
The ceaseless herds obey Thy hand.

Then, whose high archways shine most clear
Above the plenteous western plain,
Thine ancient tribes from round the

sphere
To breathe its quickening air are
fair;

And smiles the sun
To see made one
Their brood throughout Earth's
greenest space,
Land of the new and lordlier race!

—EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

Opposite the western entrance of the Transportation building is a full-sized model of a United States warship, complete in all its appointments. On the border of the Plateau of States stands the reproduction of the home of Thomas Jefferson, and in further commemoration of President Jefferson the corps of uniformed Exposition guards are known as the "Jefferson Guards."

Opening Prayer at St. Louis Fair

REV. F. W. GUNSAULUS SELECTED FOR THE HIGH HONOR.

Divine Assistance Invoked As First Act in the Opening of the World's Greatest Exposition.

St. Louis, April, 30.—Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus in the presence of 50,000 people, offered the opening prayer at the Fair grounds today. The Rev. gentleman said:

"Almighty God, Author of all goodness, in whose hand are all our times, who art from all eternity unto all eternity, we pause upon this glad and inspiring moment where an hundred receding years are met, and we offer Thee our praise and prayer. We humble ourselves and yet we exult in Thee today as we implore Thy spirit divinely to open the gates of this our festival and prosper it with holy guidance, remembering that ours is the unchanging God. We celebrate the significance of far-reaching events. We shall, here, day by day, rehearse the story of uncounted transformations. O, Thou eternal Love and Light, stay us and guide us, Thou who art the same yesterday and forever! We know not the swiftness of time or the startling movement of events, while we pray for the life and good of the president of these United States and all others in authority with him. We perceive not how weak is man when we implore Thy blessing upon the officers of this Centennial celebration and upon their work. Only when we are sure that Thou, who will protect and guide them, didn't avert time's succor and lead our fathers on their way, do we gratefully recognize that the continuity of American history is in the life and purpose of God as revealed in the progress of man, and that in Thee we have the future as in Thee we had the past. For this we adore Thy great and holy name, and make mention of Thy goodness and power. We remember gratefully the days of old. We thank Thee for those silences and solitudes, well nigh eternal and infinite, in which God wrought in nature's manners here creating a measureless opportunity and advantage in soil and sky, river and rock, forest and climate—a challenge for the hand and hearts which should meet and master the nascent energies and build commonwealths in these new realms for the glory of God and the good of man. But Thou hast often taught us how poor are resources apparently so unsearchable, how worthless are flashing ores and hidden streams without Thy servant and child, viceregent of Thyself made kindly by Thy providence and grace to subdue and transform according to Thy plan. So we thank Thee for our fathers and mothers who by Thy good spirit wrought righteousness, while the unceasing months of wild beast-trenched the violence of even praise, he rocked their children to sleep with his wolf's howl shivering the quiet night, overcame the savage and the wilderness, conquered poverty, turned wilderness into gardens, and transformed hot deserts into fields where from the rose and cornflower and where ripen apples of gold in pictures of silver. The little one has become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation. The wilderness and the solitary place have indeed been glad for him. Verily, the Lord hath hastened it in His time. Make us worthy of such fatherhood and motherhood and because we shall henceforth serve more devoutly their God who is also our God, we lift up our eyes, on this day at least, to the hills whence cometh our help. Glad is our thanksgiving, for ever our praise, but quick and tender on this exultant day is the consciousness of our shortcomings and our iniquities. By the same might with which Thou hast led and protected, spare us and pardon. From our greed and foolish pride, from our fear of men and our faithfulness to Thee, we appeal to Thee through Him who suffered for all our sins. May no splendid events of our history hide from us Thy righteousness revealed between flame and thunder. Clouds and darkness have indeed been round about Thee, at times in our history, but ever justice and judgment have been the habitation of Thy throne. We have sinned against Thy commandments, and lo! Thou hast done great and good things for us and wonderful. Thou hast blessed us in basket and in store and planted in the midst of the garden of our growth the tree of life, which bears twelve manner of fruits whose leaves also are for the healing of the nations. When we have most offended against Thy holy law, we have done it amid all the glory of Thine infinite goodness. Deliver us, we pray Thee, from our sins and forgive, renewing in our fresh vision of Jesus Christ the assurances of Thy pardon. Farewell the past; welcome the future, O, our King! May we not

all Thee, O, Thou God of nations, since Thou hast called us to tasks so sublime and hast spread every banner with hands of love and for the richer triumph of Thy kingdom in and through the governments of men. To his end may we have that righteousness which, coming from above, is life and hope. Then our youth shall be renewed like the eagles; we shall mount upon wings; we shall run and not be weary; we shall even walk and not be faint. Give us the ennobling expectation that as our God hath commanded us strength because of the very greatness of our way in the past, even so he will lead us on from enterprise to enterprise of faith, from altar to altar of devotion, even from Gethsemane to Calvary of self-sacrifice, so that we may follow the uncrowned holiness from glory unto glory. Accustom us to the truth which shall lead us to seek first the Kingdom of God that in the light and for purposes thereof all triumphs of science applied, all conquests of discovery, all victories of philosophic endeavor, all fruits of the tilled soil, all tamed tides of ocean, all songs of happy homes, all opulent literatures yet to be written, all art waiting here to be created—so that all these things shall be added unto us. Then shall He be crowned. Indeed, and with many crowns. And then shall he answered, so far as we may be made worthy to receive the answer, the words he has taught us to say when we pray:

"Lord's Prayer."

It is easier to endure failure than to bear success.

Banco de Cananea

Department of Cananea Consolidated Copper Co., S. A.

Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.

Established 1902, Transacts a General Banking Business

Drafts Issued on all Parts of the World.

Exchange in Mexican money.

OFFICERS:

W. C. Greene, President.

I. Macmanus, Cashier.

F. E. Beecher, Asst. Cashier

CORRESPONDENTS:

National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York City.

Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco.

Banco de Sonora, Hermosillo, Mexico.

International Banking Corporation, Mexico City.

POSTOFFICE SALOON and RESTAURANT

JIM HAY, Proprietor

MEALS OR SHORT ORDERS

Ronquillo, Sonora, Mexico

TIME CARD OF THE CANANIA, YAQUI RIVER & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Leave Naco for Cananea at 10:30 a. m.

Arrive Cananea at 12:30 p. m.

Leave Cananea for Naco at 2:10 p. m.

Arrive Naco at 4 p. m.

Connections at Naco with E. P. & S. W. R. R.

Effective January 17

E. A. McFARLAND,

Assistant General Manager.

Hotel Los Angeles

LA NESA

J. E. LEDGETT, Prop.

Cananea, Sonora, Mex

HOTEL SONORA

first-class hotel in Cananea

DINING ROOM BARBER SHOP AND BAR

Rates, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day.

Branch The Bank of Bisbee

NACO, ARIZONA

W. H. BROPHY, President. W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

J. S. DOUGLAS, Vice-President. D. M. BLAKE, Manager.

We transact a general banking business, including drafts on all the principal cities of the United States, Mexico and Europe. Hong Kong, China and Yokohama, Japan.

Mexican money bought and sold at prevailing market prices. We solicit accounts from Corporations, Firms and Individuals.

THE PILSNER,

Staley, McCarthy & Doyle, Proprietors.

The recognized entertainers of the Southwest. Finest of wines, liquors and cigars always on hand. Half and Half on draught. Patrons will enjoy a pleasant hour at this famous resort. The latest numbers of the popular songs of the day by this trio of comedians and princely entertainers.

INDIAN HOT SPRINGS

HOTEL AND SANITARIUM,

Fort Thomas, Arizona.

The famous health and pleasure resort. Pool, tub and mud baths. First-class accommodations

Low Rates

Stage meets all trains. Correspondence solicited

Alexander Brothers, Proprietors,

Fort Thomas, Arizona

THE MANANA DISEASE

Is peculiar to this locality. Don't contract it. Don't put off trading with Mosher until tomorrow, manana. Begin right now and see what good meat really is.

J. E. MOSHER, UNDER THE P. O., BISBEE, ARIZ.

COCHISE LUMBER Co

Incorporated

Wholesale and retail dealers in Puget Sound, Texas and California pine.

California redwood, lath, shingles and sashes; mouldings

doors, windows and mill work.

Tel. 143. W. C. READ, Manager. Bisbee, Ariz

Half Way House

Don Luis, Arizona

A Fine line of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES and GENERAL PROVISIONS. Also a full line of Extra Fine Wines and Liquors. Union Made Cigars.

Draught Beer

Telephone 89; 3 Rings

C. W. Hull, Proprietor

SONORA MINING AGENCY

All Kinds of Mining Business Attended to—Mines and Prospects Bought and Sold. ASSAYING AND SURVEYING.

References: First National Bank of Douglas. Banco de Sonora, Hermosillo.

J. E. BUTLER, Secretary

Mocetzuma, Sonora.